NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 10, 1845.

Mr. Editor:—

Enclosed is an outline of the speech of Mr. Babbit, in the house upon the senate bill, for the unconditional repeal of the city charter of Nauvoo. It is but due him to say this is only a synopsis of his remarks, reported from notes taken at the time. Mr. Babbit entered into the discussion with a great deal of warmth, and it is utterly impossible to do him justice upon paper. He was listened to with a great deal of attention—but had he the eloquence of a Demosthenes—or a Cicero,—it would have availed him nothing. The whigs came up in one solid phalanx, and united with the opposition of a number of democrats who considered themselves instructed to vote for an unconditional repeal.

All that could be, has been done by Messrs. Babbit, Backenstos, and others of their friends to save the charter in a modified form--but their attempts were fruitless. The house was nearly divided upon amending the bill, but when that failed, and the question came up upon the passage of the bill, it was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Backenstos, has prepared and introduced a bill for a new charter—it was twice read, and referred to a select committee of nine, one from each judicial circuit, who reported it back with amendments, which were concurred in; and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. It will I have no doubt, pass. Too much credit cannot be given to the representatives of Hancock county, for their untiring efforts, to maintain the equal rights of the citizens of Nauvoo.

REPORTER.

House of Representatives, Jan. 1845.

MR. BABBITS' SPEECH upon the senate bill to repeal the city charter of Nauvoo.

Mr. Babbit of Hancock, arose and said, he would occupy the house but a few moments. He was aware that the question had been ably discussed, and he did not expect, nor desire to continue the debate, but he felt called upon to say a few words in self defence. It was not to put himself right before his constituents, for they knew well the position he occupied, but having opened the discussion, and being somewhat identified with the Mormon people, he was forced out as a target for gentlemen to shoot at. His ideas had been misconstrued—his language perverted, and even his motives attacked, and he felt it both a duty and a privilege, which would not be denied him, to make a brief reply, in order to put himself right before the house. [Go on, go on.]

The gentleman from Macon, (Mr. Benedict,) has favored us with the exhibition of his talents, and given us a rare specimen of eloquence. He seemed to address himself more to the passions than to the sober senses of this house; and his truly able effort would have better graced the hall of a play-actor, than the hall of legislation. His speech was certainly a very pretty theatrical performance, and showed infinitely more action than sense, and reminded me very forcibly of a pile of Hemlock brush, which makes a flashing blaze and great noise while burning, but leaves few ashes behind.

All those who have spoken upon the outset, protested against any design or intention to meddle with religion, but if opposed to amending the senate bill, which provides for an unconditional repeal of the city charter of Nauvoo, before five minutes, were wide from the mark—hurling the missiles of religious persecution and wielding the weapons of religious intolerence against the Mormons. The attacks upon that people on account of their peculiar religious notions have been frequent and loud even upon this floor by gentlemen who disclaim all intentions to interfere with matters of this sort.

The gentleman from Sangamon (Mr Logan) says he will not interfere with the Mormon doctrines, but goes on immediately to assail them. He describes the Mormon people as being thrown together—poor and destitute; and is even courteous enough to render for them an excuse for stealing under the keen demands of necessity, or the wild infatuations of religious phrenzy. The gentlemans' kindness and lenity is entirely gratuitous, but that oppressed and unfortunate people, though not proud of his compliments, will doubtless be grateful for the generosity of his sentiments; though his estimate of their character is low, still he has evinced a disposition to pity their misfortunes and overlook their many faults, which he only charges upon them as being fruits of misguided zeal, and the necessary consequence of their false theory and impious faith, *still he does not wish to meddle with the Mormon religion*—he assails their church—he abused their prophet--he falsified their doctrines—charged them with every crime, and endeavored to blacken with infamy and disgrace the character of innocent persons, on account of their religion, notwithstanding his loud protestation against the spirit of prejudice and intolerance, they were most manifest in his speech. He seemed to forget the position he had assumed, became regardless of the rights of religious liberty, and carried his unholy warfare, even up to the sanctuary of Mormon faith; and this, sir, has been the case with every advocate upon this floor of the unconditional repeal of the city charter of Nauvoo. Perhaps the gentleman is honest (which his sense forbids) in his description of the Mormon people. Perhaps he does not know that Nauvoo is on the Mississippi river—that a large and respectable city has sprung up in four years, containing about 12,000 inhabitants—that farms have been improved and made productive—that manufactories have been commenced—a rich and growing trade encouraged, and wealth increased by the rapid developement of the national resources of our country. Perhaps he does not know that the Mormon citizens of our state are engaged in the common associations of like--that they like other men—are honest and industrious in their pursuit after happiness and wealth. Yet sir, his ignorance of the fact, makes it no less true. For increase of population and advancement in wealth, the Mormon city of Nauvoo is without a parallel in the annals of our country. It has become the object of universal notice and admiration. It has excited the curiosity of the civilized world. It is true, Mr. Speaker, the Mormons came to this state, poor. They had been oppressed by the spirit of intolerence—the scorpion lash of religious despotism had visited their backs and driven them from their possessions and their homes in Missouri. Cary out the doctrines and act upon the principles advanced and advocated upon this floor, and they have but little safety here. Already has the cry of extermination been raised—already has violence been visited upon them, and their persecutors are only waiting for legislative sanction to finish their work of proscription and drive the Mormons from the state of Illinois. Shall we, regardless of their constitutional rights and religious liberty resolve this legislative body into a court of inquisition, and sit in judgment upon the religious opinions of men, which sir, is the basis and structure of all complaint against that people.

To give a detailed account of the Mormons from their first appearance in the state of Ohio up to the present time, (though called for in their defence) would detain the house too long; I will only resort to the prominent points in their history, in order to controvert some of the many groundless charges which have been preferred against them by shameless traducers in vile and contemptable journals so often referred to and quoted by honorable gentlemen upon the floor of this house. The Kirtland bank operations have wrung in to prejudice the Mormons; and it has been boldly asserted here, that they were driven from Ohio, which sir, is not the truth. They were never charged with crime, nor persecuted in that state--lived in peace, and left for the express purpose of going where they could obtain more land at a cheaper rate in one body. The Mormon leaders remained at Kirtland, until after the difficulties broke out in Missouri, and their church is now flourishing in that very town, and instead of having, as many suppose, to leave enmasse, they have between forty and fifty well organised churches in that state; and the Kirtland bank, instead of being instituted by them to swindle the public with, was unfortunately so conducted as to rob the Mormon people themselves, of upwards of $100,000 of their hard earned money. An inflated paper currency was at that time a prevailing epidemic in our own state—it had flooded our entire country with its worthless issues, and most of them with no better character than the shin-plasters, and false promises to pay, made by the Kirtland bank of Ohio. Other institutions have swindled the public as much as that. They had their origin in a prevailing mania of the times—in the unnatural growth of the credit system—were founded upon the false premises of political economy, and only for the association of that institution with the Mormon name, which seems to be a signal for proscription, even here, it would, like all others, have been attributed to the common cause. The spirit of speculation, which even cut the ship of state loose from her safe moorings—gave her to the sport of wind and waves; without chart or compass to steer her course clear of the shoals and quick-sands of national dishonor: the same spirit that was manifested by the South Sea adventurers, in search for the "Golden fleece," seemed to actuate the people of the United States, in their search for treasures in the empty bubble of paper money;—the unredeemed pledges of soulless bodies of incorporation and irresponsible bank promises to pay. Institutions of a similar character existed in other states, and were conducted by men of other religious denominations. The Presbyterians had one at Marion.

In 1831, the Mormons removed to Missouri, for choice they associated themselves together in order the better to enjoy religious communion. this sir, is done by other sects than the Mormons. At Warrenville, Lebanon, and other places in the state of Ohio, societies and other associations have been formed, yet the people have not been alarmed and called it an infringement upon the rights of others because they did not in those instances settle indiscriminately thro'-out the state; but the Mormons are not confined to the city of Nauvoo. they are scattered throughout our state, are increasing rapidly throughout our country and the whole civilized word is becoming tributary to their strength and numbers. It is their rapid march and onward progress that has aroused the jealousy and induced the opposition with which they have to contend.

In the state of Missouri, they settled as a peaceable and industrious colony, commenced their improvements, were prosperous and happy until the increase of their numbers excited the fears of political demagogues and religious bigots; they were assuming an importance at the ballot box, and making dangerous inroads upon the established forms of religous worship, and the bloody hand of persecution was raised to stay their progress.. A mob was assembled under the false pretence that the Mormons were instigating the slaves to mutiny, inducing them to run away and stealing them from their masters. This was not the case, the Mormons never interfered with their institution of slavery, for although they regret its existence, they never have advocated its abolition. Some of their own numbers were slave holders, and this was only a false alarm given as a signal for the expulsion of the Mormons from the state, which was finally effected. Their Printing press was destroyed, their houses torn down, boxes of goods broken open and their contents scattered through the streets and thus robbed of their peace and possessions; destitute and miserable, under an order of extermination from the Governor, and at the mercy of an armed and cruel mob, in the cold and dreary month of November, were turned from their homes and driven from the state.

They came to Illinois and found an asylum here, and if any gentleman wishes to endorse the edict of Gov. Boggs, or justify the violence of the Missouri mobs, he must be ignorant of the facts or destitute of a sense of justice and of right. Their persecution and oppression will ever stand as a living monument of shame and disgrace to mark the Intolerant and proscriptive spirit of the people of that state.

They were well received in this State and God forbid that they should ever be ungrateful for the kind attention bestowed upon them—benevolence and charity were extended to them to relieve their sufferings and their wants.

Cherished by your private and public care, they were soon reinstated, and by industrious application to their various pursuits became again prosperous and happy.

But Mr Speaker, that very prosperity kindled here the unhallowed spark of prejudice and light the torch of persecution even in Illinois. Political aspirants feared the potency of their increasing numbers and the religionists of established churches dreaded their innovations upon existing customs made sacred by the lapse of time—consecrated and revered [illegible] for the date of their origin in the older and darker days of antiquity.

The gentleman from Macon (Mr Benedict) read a portion of a letter purporting to be from the principal men of the church at Nauvoo, protesting against the repeal of their city charter and declaring their intention to appeal from our acts of legislation, in case of an unconditional repeal to the decision of a court of justice.

I will state in relation to that letter, for the information of the gentleman and this House, that it was written by a whig, and was incorporated into their political creed by whig candidates for office. I have ever been found, and my history amongst that people will show this fact, I say I have ever been found opposing this doctrine. Mr Speaker, I did not intend to have made this a party question, although it has been charged upon me, upon this floor, but since the gentleman from St Clair (Mr Morrison) and others have made it a part of this discussion, I will make a few remarks in relation to the position of the Mormons, to the two great political parties of our state. But I will take occasion here to say, that the letter, a part of which the gentleman from Macon read was a private letter, not laid before the committee, nor authorized by me to be produced in this House, but the gentleman brought it up here and offered to read it, if I denied what he stated to be contained in it. I consented that he should read the whole document, but this he refused to do, but read just such parts as he chose, which only went to show that the person subscribing to that letter, was of opinion that the legislature had no right to repeal their city charter inasmuch as rights have accrued under its operations.

Now sir, how came they of that opinion, and in answer to this question, I am brought to the consideration of the influence political parties have endeavored to exert over the Mormon citizens at Nauvoo.

It is a fact sir, which cannot be disguised that political parties have been continually endeavoring to outvie each other in demonstrations of kindness and regard for that people. And it is also a fact that those endeavors have done much to induce the granting of extraordinary power which has led to many of the difficulties which are the subject of complaint upon this floor.

For evidence of which we need only go back to the canvass of 1842 which is yet fresh in the memory of this House, to say nothing about the struggle made to outvie each other in conferring exclusive privileges, and bestowing powers of incorporation without a precedent in the history of our legislative proceedings.—Let us examine for a moment the position of the parties in the great political struggle referred to. Where was Cyrus Walker the Whig champion for congress in the sixth district of our state found, at the very time the people were calling for a modification of the city charter of Nauvoo, by legislative action. He was found in that city endeavoring to establish the doctrine that the legislature has no power of repeal; that vested rights had accrued under the charter which put it out of their reach; and endeavored to instil into their minds the very ideas incorporated into the letter referred to for which Whig gentlemen now upon this floor would urge a repeal of their city charter. Were they honest then, or are they honest now, were they then catering for Mormon votes, and now acting under the influence of chagrin, and manifesting the vindictive spirit of hatred and revenge because the Mormons voted the democratic ticket? The answer is obvious the conclusion is inevitable.

In those very public assemblies, where whig candidates for office inculcated those doctrines, I was found opposing their positions and advocating modification, and the legislative right of repeal.

If the citizens of Nauvoo have enjoyed under their city charter, too many privileges is not the fault in the legislature for making those grants of power which gave those privileges? And Mr Speaker, if they have abused or transcended their delegated powers it is by the counsel and under the direction of eminent lawyers and men who stood high in the estimation of the public, who either from motives of honesty or selfishness have induced that people to believe they had a just and legal right to do what now is imputed to them a fault, and urged upon this floor as an argument sufficient to justify an unconditional repeal of their city charter.

This charter sir, was introduced by a whig, and claimed as a measure of their own. They also in a recent canvass insisted upon having saved it from modification in the session of 1842 3. And why are they now found with scarcely an honorable exception in direct opposition to their avowed principles and former course of action, advocating Mormon oppression in an unjust and unprecedented act of repeal. Sir, the secret spring lies in the simple fact that they did not receive the Mormons votes. It is not from a sense of justice and right nor in accordance with their principles that they act, but they are governed by the baser consideration of party interests. Under these circumstances then, I might even be justified in appealing to the democratic members of this House to sustain the citizens of Nauvoo in the possession of their chartered rights to an extent at least equal to those of any other city in our state,—but this sir, I have not done, confident that they, being largely in the majority, would not suffer injustice to be done to any particular class in our community—nor allow the spleen of legislative vengeance to rest upon the citizens of Nauvoo for no other reason than that they are Mormons.

Most of the complaint which is made against them has grown out of an abuse and misconstruction of their chartered rights; how this happened I have shown you. Able arguments were used by Cyrus Walker in the city of Nauvoo, to show their act of incorporation was made an agent and had brought into existence vested rights, which put it out of the power of the legislature to repeal it. I opposed him at that time in a public meeting, and endeavoured to show the difference between private and public acts of of incorporation.

So it was, with the use of the writ of Habeas corpus and the power of passing ordinances; men of eminence argued the right, and it was strange that situated as the Mormons were, surrounded by the most imminent danger, that they should resort to every thing, which could possibly be justified in self defence.

Great stress is put upon the charge that the Mormons vote as a unit; this sir, I acknowledge, is often the case, but they are forced by circumstances to do it. In the Gubernatorial election of 1842, the whig candidate took as a hobby upon the stump the unconditional repeal of their city charter. When he came to Hancock county, did not visit Nauvoo, and could it reasonably be expected they would support an avowed enemy for the highest executive office in our state? No, they were obliged by circumstances like these to unite upon another man from whom they could expect even handed justice, and this sir, is the reason they voted as a unit. When they come to the polls and find an anti-mormon ticket, then the only possible chance that is left them is to unite upon their their friends and vote even "as one man" in self defence.

The gentleman from Macon, (Mr. B.) took advantage of a resolution and bill, drawn up by the prosecuting attorney of our judicial circuit, to give the state a change of venue in certain cases which was done on purpose to disarm the oppressors of the Mormons, and take from them the club which they have so often used, the cry of "Mormon courts and Mormon jurors." This sir was the object of the bill which is here presented, and wrung in to prejudice the action of this house in the question before us.

Mr. Speaker, there seems to be a disposition manifested here to magnify and pervert every act of the citizens of Nauvoo, or those who in part represent them into a determination to commit some deed of violence or injustice or while a spirit to screen even murder in their persecutors, has made it too self evident.. Had an indictment followed me or my colleague upon this floor up from Hancock county for the commission of crime, could he have been screened by the robes of office and protected from the operations of the law, by an action of this house. I think not. The cry of Mormon outrage would have been raised at once, and we would have been hurried away to plead our justification and urge our defence before a proper tribunal which is a court of justice.

The gentleman from Adams, (Mr. Lott.) must have mistaken my position in relation to the writ of Habeas Corpas. I did not advocate the continuation of that right to the city of Nauvoo; I only said, it should be within the reach of every person, being justly considered by all the "great writ of right."

That the citizens of Nauvoo have been misled and in some measure induced to abuse that right, I do not pretend to deny, but sir, in the case of Joseph Smith, of which so much complaint is made, what are the facts. Two years had elapsed before any requisition was made for the Smiths, by the authorities of Missouri; marauders were sent from that state to the city of Nauvoo, to lay in wait for Mormons, for no other purpose than to kidnap them, and take them to Missouri, there to be insulted, abused, and inhumanly treated. This they effected, and when a demand was made by the executive of Illinois for the surrender of such offenders, how was it answered? *but by a requisition for the Smiths!* If they were guilty of the many charges preferred against them, why was justice suffered to sleep for the space of two years? Why was not the supremacy of the laws asserted and maintained as soon as it was ascertained they had been violated?

Mr. Speaker, that demand was only made and that base subterfuge resorted to but to screen the guilt of Mormon persecutors and fugitives from justice from their own state. Smith had been discharged thrice in the highest courts of our state for the same offence, of which he was again to be arraigned, once by Stephen A. Douglass, and again by judge Pope, of the supreme bench. The Mormons had enjoyed unmolested peace and quietude for more than two years in this state, and untill the free exercise of the right of suffrage had interposed itself to prejudice the selfish and ambitious designs of political aspirants, who are willing to sacrifice the rights of others upon the altar of their individual promotion. Then the hue and cry was raised. The Mormons had ceased to be a virtuous and order loving community. Crime was charged upon them; basely fabricated reports were put in circulation, and instigated by the disaffected demagogues of our own state—the authorities of Missouri made a demand for the Smiths. There was a great change in Hancock county--there was mourning in Gilead and political wire workers and gamblers would not be comforted.

Men were sent to Missouri, obtained a special session of the court in order to obtain an indictment, which they succeeded in doing, and resort was had to the use of the writ of habeas corpus, but to loose those men from a continued series of unjust persecutions at home and abroad. It was only resorted to in self defence, and to keep the Smiths from the rapacious hands of those who sought their lives: And sir, they were sustained in this by the most able lawyers in our state, both whig and democrat. That both parties have been officious and instrumental in quoting powers and advocating the right to use them in the way the Mormons have, cannot be denied. Gentlemen now upon this floor, of each political party, came up to make confessions. They acknowledge the seeds were sown by their own hands, and this is the harvest; the fault is theirs and not of the Mormon people.

Now like Pilate and Herod, who, though at variance upon every thing else, could unite in the persecution and even death of of Christ; so they can come up together here for the proscription of the Mormon people, and sanction the cruel and cowardly murder of their prophet, even while incarcerated within the walls of a prison, in the hands and under the protection of our laws.

The destruction of a press in Nauvoo was sounded as the token of alarm, to awaken the people to a sense of apparent danger from Mormon violence. Sir, I do not wish to palliate the offence, but is that the only press that has been destroyed? The very first one to my knowledge was a Mormon press in the state of Missouri; they were the first sufferers then, and why was it not trumpeted to the ends of the earth—made the subject of public investigation, and visited by the work of legislative condemnation? Presses have been destroyed in our own state, and passed unnoticed by the public. Mr. Speaker; why are these invidious distinctions made? Disguise it as we may--make such imputations as we please--charge it upon this or upon that, it is but the base and unhallowed spirit of religous intolerance, and the workings of unsatisfied political ambition. The press in Nauvoo was established for political purposes by the whigs, who even made propositions to divide our representation upon this floor, which being refused them, they commenced a tirade of abuse, made their press obnoxious, and detrimental to the best interests of that people, who by their city authorities declared it a public nuisence and ordered it to be abated, which

(See 4th page.)

Foreign News

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of Packet Roscius—Very Important—English movement in France against the United States.—The spendid line ship Roscius, Capt. Eldridge, has just arrived from Liverpool. She sailed thence on the 12th ult.

We have not been able to find in any of the London papers we have received, any quotataions of American stocks. The packet ship Toronto, which left New York on the 10th ult., carried out no particular news, and the impression existing was, that the interest would not be paid.

The news in every point of view is important. It will be seen that England, taking Calhoun's famous despatch into consideration, has commenced a counter movement in France against the United States.

England seeks an alliance with France to oppose the annexation of Texas to this Union. That country is willing to abandon the right of search, if France will accept of the proposed alliance.

Against an immense import at Liverpool, cotton had maintained its prices.

France.—The reception of Friday at the Tuilliries, was perhaps the most numerous in ladies, that has hitherto taken place. The number of English ladies was considerable and it was remarked that it was with them particularly that the King remained longest in conversation. The dresses of the ladies generally were exceedingly splendid and in good taste.

The Constitutionel of Monday announces that M. Guizot was about to cede the establishment of Albreda to England in return for the right possessed by English vessels to carry on the gun trade under sail on the coast of Pordendick.

The Siecle suggests a singular compromise. It is that England is disposed to concede the right of search, on condition that the French Cabinet join that of London to obtain an European declaration against the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Accounts have been received by the French government from the Marquesas to the 10th of July, at which date a perfect understanding existed between the French and the natives, and every thing was going on satisfactorily.

From Marseilles, most dreadful accounts have been received of disasters committed by the late storms. It appears certain that no less than eighty vessels were lost in the Black sea, the greater portion of them insured in France.

The ministerial question was still the subject of conversation and speculation in the French capitol on Wednesday.

The English theatricall company were to perform, by command, at the Tuilleries, on Thursday night.

The French Ministry appears to be in a critical position, from the determination of certain individuals to take every opportunity of testing their strength in the chambers.

Admiral Dupetit Thouars, received on Tuesday the deputation charged to offer him the sword of honor. The Admiral thanked them for their good intentions; but refused this mark of public sympathy, declaring that he had done nothing but obeyed the orders of his government, and that it was for it to blame or recompense him.

Spain.—Madrid journals and letters to the 1st inst., bring us an account that the discussion on the Reform Bill still occupies the senate A motion was made by the Duke de Gor, to restore the Archbishops and Bishops to their rights of sitting and voting in the senate, but fell to the ground for want of a seconder, after a violent opposition on the part of the ministers who were present. Another effort was made to re-establish the right of holding hereditary seats, but was equally unsuccessful. Her Majesty has sanctioned the law authorizing the cabinet to make organic laws by royal decree.

Portugal.—Lisbon letters to the 31st ult., have been received. The two ministers, Cabral and Castro, had been raised to the peerage. The chamber were to assemble on the 2d inst. There is a rumor that Zurbano had arrived in Portugal, that he had also left the country. The weather had been excessively wet, nothing but torrents of rain, accompanied by heavy gales of wind from the southward. The contracts for improving the bar of Oporto, are described as a speces of most consummate jobbing. The Duke of Palmella was to sail to England.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival, yesterday, of the schooner Creole, from Vera Cruz, we have advices, says the Picayune of the 18th inst., from that city to the 3d instant, her day of sailing.

Upon glancing at our papers, the first thing that met our eye was a long letter from Santa Anna, dated from his prison at Perote, on the 22d of January, addressed to the Secretaries of the Chamber of Deputies. It is one of the most humiliating documents which we ever read. He begs for his life as pitifully as when on his knees at San Jacinto, he and the valorous Gen. Cos supplicated Sam Houston for mercy—a degredation which Gen. Almonte, in the same emergency, scorned with the spirit of a man.

In his communication to the Chambers, Santa Anna recalls to the minds of the members, in the most vain-glorious manner, the services which he has rendered Mexico. He dwells particularly upon the actions of the 11th of September, 1829, and the 5th of December, 1838. He repeatedly alludes to his wounds received in battle, to his mutilated person, and prays like a hound that what little blood he has left in him may be spared. He revives his favorite comparison of himself with Napoleon, hoping that the parallel between their careers may be extended by his own exile, and at the same time bragging that if he has not effected quite as much as the Corsican on the stage of life, he has the advantage of having lost a leg.

The Vera Cruz correspondent of the Picayune has the following:

"Government no doubt regrets that he did not escape, as it is desirous of being generous with him, but at the same time fears public opinion, which is very stormy against the wretch. Should Santa Anna not be punished with all the rigor of the laws, another revolution against the actual Government would no doubt be the result."

From the Sandwich Islands.—Dates from the Sandwich Islands, have been received as late as the 24th of September.

On the 23d July last, the chiefs of Raitea, Hoshine and Rarbora tendered to Lord George Paulet the session of their islands, for his government, that they might be protected from the French. Lord George declined accepting the cession, on the ground that the French claimed the Leeward Islands, as well as the others of the society group, as being under their authority. [Polynesian.

POST OFFICE.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Visitor, thus writes concerning the new Post Office law:

To-day being the day set apart by the Constitution and the laws for counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, nothing else was transacted in either branch of Congress. At an early hour the walks leading to the Capitol, were crowded with the old and young—the fair and unfair—the rich and poor of both sexes—all intent on securing seats from which to witness the proceedings of the day. Many of the crowd were accommodated, although the Hall was crammed and packed as long as one could be got in. The residue, disappointed souls had to depart as they came. As the counting had not closed when I left the Capitol I cannot give you the result.

The Senate has passed the bill reducing the rates of postage and modifying the franking privilege. The bill makes important changes in the present post office system, and was passed by a vote of 38 to 12. The main feature of the bill is the establishment of a uniform rate of five cents postage on single letters to any part of the United States. Newspapers of no greater size than nineteen hundred square inches, (which will cover your paper) can be sent to within thirty miles of where they are published, free of postage; if sent over thirty miles the same postage charged as at present. Printed circular letters, un sealed, are subject to a postage of two cents. The franking privilege, as it exists, is totally repealed, and officers of Government are required to keep an account of the business letters which they receive, the postage on which is to be paid by the department on which they are attached. Deputy postmasters are to have all the postage they pay on business letters refunded, and if their commissions do not amount to twenty five-dollars per annum, then the Postmaster General is allowed to increase them. The bill leaves the franking privileges of the Senators and Representatives on all letters and packages not exceeding two ounces in weight, the same as it now is, and they are also allowed to receive letters and packages during the session as well as for thirty days before and after the same.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars is appropriated from the Treasury to be applied to the department, in case of any deficiency of income.

Late from Society Islands.—Letters from Valparaiso to the 4th of October have been received at Boston, containing the following intelligence: That a vessel had arrived there from Tahiti, bringing accounts of a battle between the French and the natives, more sanguinary than any previous battle, which terminated in favor of the French. The natives had two hundred killed, and the French one hundred.

The battle took place at Matavia Bay, Point Venus, on the coast of Tahiti, in the latter part of August or early in September. Our last previous advices were of August 12, for some weeks previous to which there had been no fighting, the natives having probably been engaged in preparing for a powerful effort to rid themselves of their oppressors.

Queen Pomare had gone to Bulobulo, an Island about sixty miles south of Tahiti. The French had banished from the Islands a great many foreigners who had taken up arms on the side of the natives, or otherwise assisted them in their warfare with the French.

Business was dull at Valparaiso, there being but few foreign vessels in port. The government is all peaceable and quiet; but in Peru they are all fighting among themselves, electing a Governor one week and overthrowing him the next; there are three of them in the field now, striving to retain the gubernatorial chair.

CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.

Extract from an old New York Gazette:

Rund avay or vas sdolden or vas strayed mine large plack horse, about 14 over 15 hands six inches hie—he has been got four plack legs, two pehind and two pefore—he is plack all over his pody, he has got some vite spots pon his pack vere de skin vas rub off, but I greesed em, and de vite spots are all plack agen—he trods and kanters and sometimes he valks and ven he valks all his legs and feet goes on von after a noder—he has two eyes. von is put out and toder is pon de side of his hed, and ven you go toder side he vont see you—ven he eats goud deal he has a pig pelly—he has a long dail dat hangs down pehind, put I cut it short toder day and now tis not so long vat it was—he is shoed all round, but his pehind shoes camed ofe, and now he has got on shoes only pefore—he holts up his hed and looks galy, and ven has been frighten, he joomps about like every ting in de vorld—he vill ride mit a saddle or a chase or a kart. or he vill go by himself without nopody but a pag on his pack and a poy on it—he is not very olt, and ven he valks or runs his head goes first and his dail stays pehind only ven he gets mad and turns round, and den sometimes his dail comes first. Vooever vill pring him pack shall pay five dollar revard—and ife he pring pack de tief dat sdold him, he shall bay pesides twenty tollar and ax no questions.

STAKEEN PONDREEILDREEN.

Epitaph on a Tomb Stone in Wales:

Here lies too papys so tead as nits
Vat cot his kilt mit agey fits,
He cut not let em st te mit we
But took d m home to lif wit he.

Yankee Enterprise.—A company of Bostonians have established extensive rope-walks at the port of Manilla, in the East Indies, which are worked by steam power. They are under the charge of Captain Keating, an old sea Captain, and are daily turning out large quantities of Manilla rope and cordage. So much superior is their workmanship to that of various Scotch and English manufacturers who had long been established there, and made rope by hand power, on the old fashioned plan, that they have driven the latter wholly out of market. The new Boston company not only furnishes rigging to vessels that stop at Manilla, but supplies Canton, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Singapore, and all the leading sea-ports in the East Indies.

A new discovery.—A physician of Paris, named Raspail, has made the astonishing discovery that all the diseases "which flesh is heir to," are caused by the attacks of parasitic animals upon the various organs of humanity. He has therefore invented little tubes made of quills, in which he inserts bits of camphor to destroy the 'epizoæ.' All Paris may be seen with these quills in their mouths.

Apples for China.—Charles Wellington, of West Cambridge, Mass., near Boston, has sold 2,500 barrels of apples from his orchard the past autum. Of these, 500 were packed for the Canton, China, market—each apple being selected, and rolled up in paper, like Sicily oranges.

The Emperor of Russia has just determined that 100,000 Jews shall be removed from the frontier provinces to the interior of the empire. This removal cannot be effected, except with great cruelty, in many cases.

British Population.—According to the late census, the population of Great Britain is 18,655,981—exclusive of Ireland.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1845.

Errata.—In the 2d column and 36th line of Mr. Babbit's speech, on the 4th page of this paper, read "municipal" for *unmerciful*.

In the next line read "leave" for lease.

STEAMER OSPREY.

This packet upon the father of rivers, has been *repaired*, and *re-painted*, and *re-appears as regular* as ever. She intends, on her upward trips, to reach Nauvoo on Sunday mornings about 9 A. M.; and on her downward trips to leave this city, on Tuesday at 8 A. M. Shippers and passengers, therefore, can depend upon "punctuality" as long as the water is favorable. Capt. Anderson is so much of Shakspeare, that he means what he says from the word "go" to "port."

COMMENCEMENT.

The Nauvoo Water-power Company. commenced the Dam in the Mississippi on Thursday last. Many of the principal men proceeded to the contemplated location, about 9 in the morning, and according to the custom of the saints, in all ages of the world, dedicated the land, water, men, and means, to Almighty God, with a firm reliance that he will order all things in wisdom for the good of such as act according to his will. Should the work now proceed according to the ordinary speed of Mormonism, a season will not pass until mills, factories, and machinery of all kinds, will not only open a market in Nauvoo, but will at the same time *give the poor a comfortable living.*

Like bees in a hive,
By labor we live,
By union we thrive,
By friendship we give.

IOWA AND FLORIDA.

It seems that Iowa and Florida, have passed the house of representatives under full sail for independent states. Go it; a quarter of an hundred states gross, are better than two bakers dozen. More fun; more fees.

GREAT SNOW STORM.

On the 5th ult. there was a great snow storm at New York, and along the eastern coast. Many vessels were wrecked and much property lost. Twenty-five houses were blown down by the fury of the wind, in the city of New York alone.

The thermometer ranged variously from 5 to 25 degrees below zero. What renders the signs of the times the more conspicuous in the eyes of discerning men, is, as the "Organ" says:

"A terrific thunder storm passed over the city of New York on the night of the 10th. The house of Moses H. Grinnel was struck and damaged. Much loss will supervene from the heavy rain and the melting of the snow."

On the 11th at Plattsburg (and other places in the northern parts of the state,) it commenced snowing moderately, and continued through the day. In the evening it increased, with a violent wind from the north; and, on Wedensday morning, the streets in the village, and the roads in the neighborhood were found impassable from huge drifts of snow piled up, in many places, fifteen feet high.

The winds and weather, like the politicians of the present day, must be gambling upon the elements to try the patience of the people. Go it ye winds: there is nothing like variety—

"It is the spice of life, &c."

In the midst of all this flurry and elemental flusteration, great "fires" melted away the god of this generation, at Cincinnati, New York, and several other places. Friend Greely, of the N. Y. Tribune, lost his establishment in the conflagration, but it did not hurt him half so bad as the "great fire" of the people which melted Clay to cinder.

☞ In Milton, Pa., on Christmas day, by the Rev Mr. Stoever, Mr. John Devil was joined in holy matrimony to Miss Elizabeth Shad, all of Milton. This is a marriage extraordinary—an event absolutely unprecedented in ancient or modern times, that the Devil should catch a Shad in mid-winter, and take her "alive and kicking" to his wedding supper. Mr. Devil is said to be a very respectable young butcher.—*Reporter.*

Away with the rule, "on a level"—
Huzza for the boys and the girls;
Be merry and glad!
Who'd ever have thought that the 'Devil'
Would leave off his privilege of world's
And marry a Shad.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

Three young men George Brown, aged 18, Leonard Hodge, about 17, and Augustus Porter, over 22 years of age, had been out a gunning. On their return, and when about 25 to 30 rods distant from the dwelling of Simeon Oaks Esq., of Tylersville; they saw Miss Jane M., the eldest daughter of Mr. O., leave the house of her father and enter the privy. Brown had a rifle, fired at the privy, deliberately resting his gun across a log. The young men then passed on, amused themselves awhile in firing at a mark, and returned to their homes. The shot was fired at the privy at about 2 o'clock. P. M., and at 6 1 2 Miss Oaks was found dead and frozen. She must have died instantly. On examination it appeared that the ball took effect, passing through the left arm a little below the shoulder joint, thence directly through the lungs, pericardium, severing the artery, and lodging between the ribs and muscle.

Miss Oaks was in the 19th year of her age, amiable, accomplished, and the idol of her parents and friends. Her death has clothed the neighborhood in sorrow, the more so that it occurred under circumstances so peculiarly heart-rending.

Young Brown was examined on Saturday, before Judge Crittenden, and held to trial for man-slaughter. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.—*Watertown (N. Y.) Jeffersonian.*

☞ "*Bail a murderer!*" wrath of God, and insulted law!! Why, as soon as the testimony established the fact, the parents of the murdered young lady should have skinned him alive, and then hove his carcase to the hogs, as a warning to others. Such an unpardonable murder, we never recollect to have seen before. The sin ought not to be 'forgiven in this world nor in the world to come." Wilful murder, (of an innocent girl,) termed "*manslaughter*," and bailed at a thousand dollars!

Now mark it, ye rulers and all!—that state sinks in disgrace and ruin, that tolerates vice over virtue!! No wonder the land is full of violence, the authorities and people are full of corruption.

ANOTHER MORMON WITNESS.

A Relic.—A day or two ago, an oak was cut down a short distance from Harrisburg, (and near an old revolutionary relic, known as Paxon's church.) which, upon counting the growth proved to be near four hundred years old, and perfectly embedded in it, at a height of near thirty feet from the ground, was found a well shaped stone mortar and pestle, and an instrument very much resembling an axe, though much smaller in size. They had evidently been placed in the crotch of the tree, which had grown together over them, and, from an examination of the section, it is perfectly manifest that they must have been there at least three hundred years. They are of very hard flinty stone, and in their finish exhibit much skill.

☞ We are indebted to the St. Louis Republican for this legal *Mormon testimony.* About two hundred and twenty four years ago, the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. About three hundred and fifty two years ago, Columbus discovered South America, and *about* as long ago as any of these times, nobody but the natives lived near "Harrisburg," and thus the *old stone mortar, pestle, and axe* were laid up as Mormon testimony. Such relics are capital stock for the Latter-day Saints, as well as is the cities and ruins in Central America, discovered by Mr Stevens in the very places where the Book of Mormon left them. Mormonism like Moses' rod, will swallow up all the magicians' rods of the 19th century. What universal power!

"*And the same day Pilate and Herod were made friends together; for before they were at enmity between themselves.*"

We learn that all the apostates from the church of Jesus Christ of latter day saints, have hit upon *Kirtland*, Ohio, as "the valley of their decision." The Lord once had a strong hold *there* for the space of 'five years," but now probably the armies of Gog and Law gog, will hold on for the great and last struggle.

FRUIT TREES.

We have just had put into our hands, "The Orchardist's Cheap Companion, by Thomas B. Parker, of Palmyra, Mo." The pamphlet gives the rules for nursing and raising Fruit trees, and can be had at the Carriage Shop on the corner north of the Brick store, on Water street. Good fruit is a good thing, as well "as apples of gold in pictures of silver.

An Embarrassing Question.—A man convicted of having successively married three women, all three living, and not divorced, has just been arrested in Baltimore. But an embarrassing question is about to rise in the case. It has been discovered and proved, that the man is the son of a colored woman, a slave at Annapolis, and consequently a slave himself, not subject to the law. Now, his marriage with these three white women according to this fact, is declared null by the laws of Maryland. It seems, therefore, no punishment can legally overtake him. If the jury decide it thus, this conclusion will be the result of it:—That a slave may commit, with impunity, a crime of which the social laws punish a free man most severely!—*Reveille.*

☞ Well said for the "scribes pharasees and hypocrites," they have shut up the ways of life to themselves, but left them open to the Hameroons, that they may enjoy the privileges of Jacob, David, and Solomon. *Ohe jam satis!*

Dissolution of the Union.—The legislature of Indiana, at the last session, dissolved the union of no less than twenty-five couple, who had found that the operation of taking each other for better or for worse, was much more for the worse than the better.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We give publicity to the correspondence below, to show the benefit of being a Latter Day Saint. There seems to be a great difference between the Doctor's grovelling, and Mrs. Pratt's glory: it is like the glimmer of a lamp, to the glitter of the sun.

Moira, March, 26th 1844.

L. Pratt,

So long as you adhere to the monstrosities of Mormonism, we neither wish to see you nor hear from you; we therefore respectfully ask, that you will neither trouble us, nor any of our immediate relatives, with any more of your fanatical absurdities and heart sickening fooleries.

D. H. STEVENS,
S. D. STEVENS,
B. STEVENS.

Louisa Pratt, Mormon!!
Nauvoo, Hancock Co. Ills.

THE ANSWER.

D. H. Stevens,

I received your abrupt letter, with no small degree of surprise; the principles contained in it, I believe to be purely original: for to acknowledge them hereditary would tarnish the name of my ancestors. I feel extreme mortification, that one bearing the name of Stevens, (a name of which I have ever been proud,) should stoop to any thing so low; for were you to dive the depths of human depravity, you could not bring out a principle more contemptible, than despising a person on account of his religion. A person who does it, is neither a patriot or christian. The constitution of our country, guarantees to every one, the liberty of conscience; and he who would discard a friend, merely because he happens to differ from him in matters of religion, is an enemy to his country's laws! You say, "so long as" I "adhere to the monstrosities of Mormonism," you "neither wish to see me nor hear from me." What an insult to common civility; do you imagine me such a consumate fool, as to be intimidated by a scoffer and frightened out of my religion, which is dearer than my heart's blood, because I am afraid of losing the good opinion of a pretended friend, or of ten thousand of them? No, God knows, that those who would despise me, because I believe he is willing to communicate intelligence to me, as he did formerly to persons composed of the same materials, I say, he knows I feel justified in thinking myself as much superior to them, as light is to darkness, or as virtue is to vice; for I will not condescend to principles so low. Were my relatives to embrace Mahomedism, I would scorn to relinquish one feeling of affection or sympathy: yes, I would cling to them the closer, that peradventure I might lead them back. Would that be philanthrophy? What then would the reverse be? What have I embraced? Nothing on earth but the pure principles of the doctrine of Christ; every sentiment is pure and holy, and those who report to the contrary, are emissaries to the devil; and they who give credence to it, do so because they love lies. You need not give yourself any uneasiness about being troubled with the sight of me; it would be a new era in my life, if I should be so straitened for places to visit, as to go where I should not be made welcome. As for writing, if I should be disposed to write, I do not suppose I should send to Maine to ask permission: no, I have rather too much independence for that; suffice it to say, I have a little Stevens blood running in my veins. As to the names attached with your own, I care nothing about them; it is all your hand writing; I never insulted your brothers, neither do I believe they would me; I have a better opinion of them—I have not written to you, neither have I asked you to write to me. I wrote a kind and affectionate letter to your father, in the sincerity of my heart, but it *did* not occur to me that you would read it, for if you would not enquire after me when you saw a person who had come directly from me, I thought certainly you would not condescend to read a letter I had written. I ask a simple question, is a person capable of judging a matter, before he hears and understands it? Common sense will answer he is not. You know no more about the principles of our doctrine, than a person knows about a language, who has never seen but one letter of the alphabet. What then can be more unreasonable, than for you, to condemn it. There is one principle in which I glory, and that is liberty; and he who will not protect me in it, shall never be honored by me.

You may think what you will of Mormonism, (as you call it,) no one has a right to restrict you; every man has a perfect right to believe what he pleases; but I know, and it is my privilege to say it, that this church is destined to greatness, and power; and devils may howl, men may scoff, the heathen may rage, and the people may imagine vain things; the little stone cut out of the mountain

without hands, will roll forth, till it becomes a great mountain, and fills the whole earth. The little mustard stalk so small in the commencement, will continue to spread itself, untill it becomes a great tree, and the fowls of heaven will come and lodge under the branches of it. We are destined to become the head of all the nations of the earth; and other nations will be mere grashoppers compared with us: "Mormonism," will be at the head of the heap. I am no politician, but I can prophecy.

L. PRATT.

Dr. Dana H. Stevens,
Moira, State of New York.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ON THE LAWS OF NATURE.

(Continued.)

I stated in my last that all the laws of nature must be obeyed if we are desirous *of preserving* our health. I wish now to direct the attention of the reader to one law that is generally violated. The violation of which, has caused me many serious and unpleasant thoughts; for I have frequently suffered the penalty, received the punishment, caused either by the carelessness or ignorance of others, being myself nearly if not entirely innocent.

One of the laws of nature is, that the lungs be supplied with pure and wholesome air. But this law is most shamefully violated, by neglecting to ventilate sleeping apartments, public halls, school houses, meeting houses, work shops and in short every house where people congregate together.

All are ready to admit, if we receive unwholesome or impure air into the lungs (makes no difference how it became impure) it will effect the whole system, and if persisted in, will, sooner or later, bring on disease and even death. One great object in breathing is, that the blood which is thrown from the heart into the lungs, may come in contact with the atmospheric air and thus become pure and again fit for use.

For the information of some who may not have attended to the subject, I will briefly describe the circulation of the blood and how it is brought in conjunction with the air.

The blood consists of two kinds. The one red or arterial, the other dark venous. It is carried from the left side of the heart, to every part of the body by a large artery which subdivides in its course and terminates in numerous minute ramifications. When it reaches the extreme points of its course, it passes into equal minute ramifications of the veins; which continue to unite till they terminate in two large veins by which the venous blood is brought back in a direction contrary to that of the blood in the arteries and poured into the right side of the heart. On examining the quality of the blood in the arteries and veins, we find it has undergone a material change in passing from the former to the latter. It has not that florid red hue, but of a darker color, and is no longer capable of sustaining life. The blood, having arrived at the right side of the heart, is propelled by the contraction of that organ into a large artery, leading directly, by two separate branches into the two lungs, being distributed through the substance of the lungs, by smaller branches where it is brought in contact with the atmospheric air that is inhaled by breathing. It now becomes purified, the air having taken away its impure qualities, therefore it reassumes its florid or arterial hue and is again capable of supporting life.

The blood, after going through this purification, by being brought in contact with the air, enters minute venous ramifications which continue to unite into larger branches till they terminate in four large trunks in the left side of the heart; again, in its arterial form, to be distributed over every part of the body pursuing the same course, undergoing the same changes as before.

It appears there are two circulations of blood. One from the left side of the heart to every part of the body and back to the right side, and one from the right side of the heart to the lungs and back to the left. So essential is air to keep the blood in a healthy state that the blood of all animals is brought in contact with it though all have not lungs. In man and the more perfect of the lower animals, the air is made to act on the blood by means of the lungs; while in fishes, it circulates through the gills, which, as they live in a dense medium, are more accessible to the air than lungs would be.

In worms and many like animals, no organ is set apart for this purpose but the blood is brought in contact with the air by means of the pores through the skin.

If air is made to act on the blood for the purpose of purifying it, and if it does perform that office; it is certainly evident that the air itself should be pure, and after it has come in contact with the blood it is impure or unfit for use.—Therefore, it is plain, if we are in a room where the fresh air cannot enter as fast as we use it, nor the impure air that is thrown from the lungs, have a chance to escape, that the pure air will continue to grow less and less, while the impure or unwholesome and vitiated air will increase, thus preventing the lungs from receiving that amount of wholesome air that nature designed or is requisite to purify the blood.

Mr. Editor with your consent I shou'd like to continue this subject for a few weeks and in some future communication I will tell you what I understand by nature and nature's laws.

J. H.

To be continued.

ATTENTION THE WHOLE KINGDOM OF SAINTS;

Take care to wheel by companies on your right; MARCH.

There is, at this time a company organized, entitled, "*The Nauvoo Water Power Company* "or the laudable purpose of erecting a Dam in the Mississippi river at the City of Nauvoo; for the propelling of all kinds of manufacturing machinery.

The books are now open for subscriptions for stock in said Dam. All kinds of provisions and merchandise will be received in payment for stock —*cash* not refused.

Wanted immediately for stock in said Dam, five hundred pounds of good wrought bar iron; ten hundred pounds of good hemp for ropes; twenty barrels of good pork; fifty barrels of flour, and five kegs of *blasting* powder; also, a good horse, harness, and buggy.

Stock in said Dam is estimated at fifty dollars a share.

All persons desiring the good and prosperity of their fellow men, especially of this unequaled thriving city and country, will do well to put in for a share, while it can be had, least they should be one hour too late.

Come on ye gentlemen of enterprise and friends to mankind, and let the gentlemen of the eastern world know that we have the MEANS, the MEN, and the HEARTS too, to do all, and more than others can do for the converting of the western wilds to become a fruitful field.

N. B.—All kinds of trade received for stock will be estimated at CASH PRICES.

JOHN E. PAGE,
President Nauvoo Water Power Co.

New Orleans papers as late as the 8th inst. furnish little additional intelligence as to the capture of Santa Anna. A letter, of which the following is a translation, was sent by him to the commander of the forces at Jalapa:

Jico, Jan. 15th, 1845.

To the Lieut. Col. Don Jose Antonio Guzman:

My Esteemed Friend—The enclosed letter I sincerely wish you would remit to Senor Rincon, without loss of time, after you have read its contents, for which purpose I have not sealed it.

I should feel under an obligation to your kindness were you to issue such orders that would prevent my receiving any personal injury, as in the present circumstances my enemies might take an opportunity to satiate their ignoble revenge.

I should consider myself still more indebted to your generosity were you to afford me the pleasure of a personal interview at this place.

Sincerely wishing you may enjoy the best of health, I beg to subscribe myself your affectionate and obedient servant, who kisses your hand.

[Signed]
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

A decree was thereupon issued by the commander in question, in which he orders the troops who guard the person of Santa Anna, to see that their noble prisoner be treated with kindness, and a due respect be paid to his mutilated condition.

In this decree he particularly enjoins that every kind of responsibility rests with the commanding officer of the aforesaid detachment, on whose person shall be visited the fatal consequences attending the escape of the prisoner: moreover, that the whole party must be put on their guard not to be seduced by the well known persuasive loquacity of their old chieftain; and that, for the better security of his person, a most vigilant guard be kept on his every movement, during his march to the capital, etc., etc.

VARIETIES.

British Debt.—The amount of the National Debt of Great Britain is a fraction less than $4,000,000,000! It is this enormous irredeemable debt —this blightning incubus upon the people—that keeps them in abject submission to the British aristocracy.

Consumption.—This disease has been perfectly cured in England, by perforating the cavity of the lungs through the wall of the chest. A full account of the operation is given in the London Medical Gazette.

Something New.—A dentist in Hartford, Conn., has adopted the use of nitrous oxide gas, in teeth pulling. It is said that after taking this gas the patient feels no pain.

Price of a Kiss.—The Norwalk (Ohio) Examiner states, that a man, "pretty well, how come you so", was recently arrested and fined $8 and costs for kissing a lady without her consent. Served him right!

Hypocrisy.—A hypocrite always strives to avert attention from his own wickedness, by denouncing unsparingly that of others. He thinks he shall seem good in exact ratio as he makes others seem bad.

Detraction.—Every man ought to aim at eminence, not by pulling others down, but by raising himself; and enjoy the pleasure of his own superiority, whether imaginary or real, without interrupting others in the same felicity.

A Pretty Thought.—A coquette is a rose from which every lover plucks a leaf, the thorns being reserved for her future husband.

What is Bravery?—Some men are courageous and some are not, but we should like to see that man who would deliberately allow a woman to catch him making mouths at her baby.

A large Hog.—The Piqua Register states that a hog was brought to that market that weighed 813 pounds. It was two years and 8 months old.

A Fact.—It is confidently asserted that a poor young man has but two alternatives—either to go to work, or go to the devil. A great number choose the latter.

The way to pay Military Fines.—A person named Gulick, collector of Military fines in New York, was thrown neck and heels out of the house of one Wm. H. Brown, a printer.

Positiveness is a most absurb foible. If you are in the right, it lessens your triumph; if in the wrong, it adds shame to your defeat.

The story that there is a chap down east so cross-eyed, that he courts two girls at once, is contradicted by one of the girls.

The amount of coinage at the Branch Mint at New Orleans, during the past year, is stated at $4.209.500; of which there was gold $3,010,000.

Return of the Exiles.—Last Saturday morning, says the St. Albans's, Vt, Republican, the quiet of our little village was suddenly broken in upon by the arrival, from the South, of thirty-eight of the Canadians exiled for Van Dieman's Land, for participation in the troubles of 1837. It is nearly two years since the British Government pardoned their offences, and gave them liberty to return to their homes. Since that time they have been at work to earn the necessary funds to enable them to reach their own shores. They appeared healthy, well dressed, and in high spirits, and spoke well of the treatment they had received at the hands of the British authorities. Two of them on returning to their homes, where they had expected to meet the smiles and joyful tears of their wives, found that these last had supplied their places with other lords.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Extent of the Storm, &c.—We give further extracts to-day relative to the storm, showing that it extended hundreds of miles north, east, west, and south of us, and that this city was the centre of its violence.

The mails are not yet regulated—There are still two due from the south, three or four from the west, and two from the east. Those from the latter point are probably detained by the immense quantities of ice in the Sound which extends from one side nearly to the other. The New Champion from New Haven, arrived yesterday, had to force herself through fields of it.

We received of Adams & Co., late last night, Boston papers of Thursday, in advance of the mails.

One mail arrived yesterday from the south and our special southern express came in twenty-four hours ahead of it with dates from New Orleans of the 29th ult. Adams & Co., with commendable enterprise, run a special express from Philadelphia, leaving there at 6 o'clock on Wednesday night, and arrived here early yesterday forenoon four or five hours in advance of what was called the government express.

All the northern mails are in; the trips on that route are now regular.

Our rivers, harbor, and bays are full of floating ice, presenting from the Battery a sight worth seeing. The ferry boats make their trips with considerable difficulty.

We learn that Capt. Dixon, the commander of the 'Brooklyn' ferry steamer, saw a boat in a dangerous situation, surrounded by acres of ice. He went to its assistance, and succeeded in rescuing a man who was in it from his perilous situation. When taken off, the man had lost both of the oars; the bottom of the boat was broken in by the ice, and he was standing up to his knees in water keeping her afloat by bailing. At the time of his rescue he was in a state of exhaustion, and it was with difficulty that he was restored to animation.

The ship reported ashore yesterday near Hempstead proves to be the Sheffield, from Hull. We learn that the captain, crew and passengers were all landed in safety. The U. S. steam cutter ———, Captain Hunter, sailed yesterday to the assistance of the vessels reported ashore—also to relieve others on the coast. The lighter schooner Excellency was also despatched by the Insurace Companies to the assistance of the Sheffield. The drift ice still continues in the harbor.

Walking Variety and Provision Store.—An old lady, apparently about fifty years of age, genteely dressed, with cloak and muff, was brought before the New York police office lately, upon a charge of attempting to steal an umbrella. Upon searching her, the following articles were found secreted in her muff, viz: Two ladies' caps, one hat feather, one pair of worsted mitts, one dozen spools of cotton, one gentleman's glove, one worsted cuff two cut glass tumblers, and four business cards. Tied to her waist beneath her dress, were four large pockets, within which were found three large oysters, one boiled crab, one steak of fresh codfish, seven large red onions, two very large flat Dutch turnips, one apple, one orange, one potatoe, three large pieces of taffy, four doughnuts, two muffins, two poundcakes, and a copy of Bishop Onderdonk's trial.

Postage in France.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas notices an article recently published by Chevalier on Post Office Reform, in which he recommends a great reduction on the postage of letters. The present postage on letters from the north to the south of France is 30 cents, yet in neither of these districts can a day laborer gain over 25 or 30 cents a day in harvest time, and 15 at other seasons. The report of the committee on postage, appointed by the chamber last year, and presided over by M. Chegary, is highly commended. This report recommends establishing a uniform charge of 4 cents for all letters, except those mailed at Paris for the city itself, and in any town for the town itself; the first of which should pay three cents, and the latter two cents, as at present. The committee is of opinion that if the tax were reduced to four cents, it would be well to abolish the present system of franking offici'a letters; and finally it observes that if England, in place of adopting a tax of two cents, had left it at four cents, the postal reform would have benefitted the treasury, instead of injuring it.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

On looking over our Mexican files, we have discovered a number of documents which throw a great deal of light on the present position of affairs in that republic, and which seem to indicate that the storm is lulled for a moment, to break out in some other quarter. The following are extracts:—

[From El Vera Cruzana Libre, Jan. 13.]
—We have received from the captain general of the department, the following documents, which we insert with much pleasure.

Office of the Governor General of the Department of Puebla.

Excellent Sir:—

The annexed document will inform your Excellency of the happy result of the question which has agitated the whole republic, as to its form of government. The means employed by His Excellency, General Santa Anna, to possess himself of this place, were very disgraceful, since they had for their object to sacrifice the lives of the Mexican soldiers, who were necessary for the service of the nation.

All the forces of General Santa Anna were to remain at Amazoc, until the supreme government had resolved on what terms the present difficulty should be settled.—No doubt, your Excellency will have to use great vigilance and caution, with the understanding that the aid of Don Nicolas Bravo, who is in the environs of this town with a powerful force, will not be wanted; and, therefore, that he can fall back, or make such a disposition of his forces as he may deem necessary. I think it also of importance to inform your Excellency, that, notwithstanding the order of General Santa Anna that his troops should remain at Amazoc, hundreds of men, including generals and other officers, have presented themselves at this place.

God and Liberty.

IGNACIO DE INCLAN.

Puebla, Jan. 11, 1845.

To His Excellency, the commanding general of the department of Vera Cruz.

Office of the Governor General, of the department of Puebla.

Excellent Sir:—

A Mexican before all, and having been distinguished in a thousand ways by the country in which you first saw the light, I cannot resist using all the means in my power which will tend to produce the results indicated in your note received this day. I hold the lives of my countrymen in great esteem, and since your excellency has proposed certain arrangements to the supreme government, which will prevent the further effusion of their blood, I shall look upon their happy termination with pleasure, relying that you will order your subordinates to evacuate the positions they now occupy, and fall back to Amazoc, while I, myself, will retire with my own troops. I will do this so that nothing may interfere with the negociations. Should any outbreak occur, I shall immediately advise the chief magistrate of the nation of the fact.

God and Liberty.

Puebla, Jan. 10, 1845.

IGNACIO DE INCLAN.

To His Excellency, Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, General of division.

Office of the Gov. General of the Department of Vera Cruz.

The courier that brought the documents from Puebla was seized by a small body of troops who were at Aqualepec. They prevented his having any communication with the postillion, and took him before General Torrejon, who was on the 12th at San Antonio. After having detained him a short time at Santa Gertrudis, and having broken the seals, and perused the documents, they returned them opened, and in this manner I received them.

Vera Cruzans! His Excellency, Gen Don Lopez de Santa Anna has placed himself at the disposition of the Supreme National Government, with all the troops which were in opposition to the Constitutional Government. This happy event, so pleasing to those who possess the feelings of humanity, is still more so to all Mexicans, who have always been in favor of the cause devoted to legitimate principles. The result of Gen. Santa Anna's decision, is the stopping of the effusion of blood in heroic Puebla.

I have directed, as was proper and agreeable to the gratification I feel, that the happy result be celebrated, and you will do the same; but in the transports of your lawful rejoicing, do not forget that we should be cautious, and more vigilant than ever; and I also command the troops of the garrison and in active service to exercise the same vigilance as heretofore.

IGNACIO DE MORA AND VILLANIEL.

Vera Cruz, Jan. 13, 1845.

We are very much disposed to believe that Santa Anna has proposed the negotiations merely to gain time and accomplish some other purpose than a peaceable termination of his present difficulties. It is not, indeed, to be supposed that such an unscrupulous leader would negotiate if he had means of compelling his antagonist to submit, and his conduct is, therefore, indicative of weakness, but we have no doubt that his cheif purpose is to gain time in order to recruit his forces, and to make arrangements for striking a blow that may yet give him complete ascendency in the government of Mexico.

A new Movement.—The abolitionists of Pittsburg held a meeting a few evenings since, and adopted resolutions, recommending the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania, to use their influence to have the capitol of the United States removed from Washington to Alleghany county, Pa., on account of the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia!

Shipwrecks in 1844.—Two hundred and eight vessels were wrecked in the last twelve months on our coast alone, in which one hundred and five lives were lost. Twenty vessels are yet missing, and a number of wrecks have been passed at sea, whose melancholy story will never be told.

American Peaches.—Mr. Edward Wilner, on leaving this city for England, in September, took a box of peaches, which on his arrival at Liverpool were found to be in excellent condition, and were greatly admired by the friends to whom he presented them, as the product of the United States.

STEAM BOAT REGISTER.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27,	Mermaid,	going up.
28,	St. Croix,	do
March, 1,	Falchion,	do
2,	Osprey,	do
3,	Uncle Toby,	do
3,	Sarah Ann,	do

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 28,	Lynx,	going down.
March 1,	New Haven,	do
3,	Mermaid,	do
4,	Osprey,	do

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration, from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of Joseph Smith deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate, of said county, for settlement on the 1st Monday of April next. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE,
Administrator.

Nauvoo March 1, 1845-44-4w

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburgh, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Oquaka, and twelve miles from Monmouth, containing one hundred acres—forty acres of improvements, and sixty acres of excellent timber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated land is dry and of a very excellent quality, which the undersigned will sell cheap, or exchange for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.

March 1st, 1845-14tf

NOTICE.—The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has opened the large brick store, on the corner of Parley and Carlin streets, one block east of Main street; for the purpose of doing a general Commissin and Storage business, both for home and foreign manufacture; and hopes by his close and strict attention to business, and the long experience he has had, he will share a liberal portion of public patronage.

To the different associations of mechanics he would say, any articles left with him for sale, will be sold according to instruction given; if left to my own discretion, they will be sold to the best advantage.

I am prepared to store a large quantity of Flour and Grain. Any shipments that my customers may wish to make, there will be no charge for taking bills of lading, nor for receiving goods at the landing more than for draynge.

Refer to close attention to business.

SAMUEL GULLEY.

March 31, 1845-44tf

NAUVOO MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

Manufactured, by the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage Manufacturing Association, on Water street, in the city of Nauvoo, opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's store, the following articles, to wit—Coaches, Omnibuses, Chariotees, Chaises, Cabs, Barouches, Buggies and Buggy Wagons, Hearses, Sportsmens' Trotting Wagons, two and one Horse Lumber Wagons, Ox and Horse Carts, Ploughs, Scythe Sneaths, Pitch Forks, Rakes, Carding and Thrashing Machines, Horse Powers, Railroad Cars, and many other articles too numerous to mention, sold as cheap as can be purchased in any eastern market. All orders must be post paid, and addressed to GEO. W. HARRIS, Esq., Pres't. of the Association.

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, wholesale and retail. To be had also at the Commission Store, about fifteen rods south-east of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43tf

NOTICE.

3 OR 4 hands wanted immediately to break hemp, for which good store pay will be paid, enquire at the rope walk.

EGAN & SANDERS.

Nauvoo Feb. 26, 1845-43tf

LAND, in McDonough County, Ill., to exchange for lands in Hancock County, Ill.

Say 400 acres timber and prairie, well proportioned in good cultivation. Also 80 acres; also 125 acres. Enquire of Geo. Miller or John Taylor in Nauvoo, or Wm. G. or Andrew H. Perkins, of Macedonia.

42-3w

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing cordage of all descriptions, twine, chalk lines &c., which they will sell at St Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. St Louis prices paid for hemp.

EGAN & SANDERS.

Feb. 19-42tf

NOTICE.

WANTED to purchase at E. OAKLEY'S Store, (the office of the Nauvoo Tannery,) 5000 Cow Hides, and 5000 Calf Skins. Also 5000 Cow Hides and 5000 Calf Skins wanted to tan on shares. Dry Goods and Groceries sold at a reasonable price, and country produce taken,

E. OAKLEY,
G. W. ROSECRANS,

Nauvoo, Ill. Dec 16, 1844-33-3m

SOAP GREASE AND ASHES WANTED.

THE subscriber intends keeping on hand, candles, hard and soft soap for sale, wholesale and retail, ashes, soap, grease, tallow, or country produce will be taken in exchange for soap or candles, at the soap factory lately occupied by R. R. Smith near the lumber yard, or at his store, near Yearsley's three story brick dwelling.

N. B.—A good soap maker wanted.

JAMES MENDENHALL.

Dec. 25, 1844-34-3m

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange

Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions

A. MERRILL.

Nov. 26, 1844-30tf.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

The subscriber having taken out letters of administration, from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of George Cannon deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate, of said county, for settlement by Wednesday 19th of March next. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

CHARLES LAMBERT,
Administrator.

Feb. 4th, 1845-40-4w

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court, made at the May inter A. D. 1843, of said County the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder on the premises in the town of Appanooce in said county, on Wednesday the 5th day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: 25 acres a part of w half, s e 11, 7 n 8 w.

Also an individed third part of ferry and privilege, including lands, boats, &c, belonging to the same between Appanooce and Fort Madison, and the following town lots in the town of Appanoooe in Hancock County, to wit:

Lots 3, 5, 6, 8, 9	in block 9
4, 6, 7	
4	7
2, 3, 4, 5	11
2, 3	10
6, 7, 8	12
10	6
3	24
1, 2	25

being real estate of which Edward White late of said county deceased, seized of, and which said real estate, was by order of said court, directed to be sold to pay the debts of said deceased. Terms of sale six months credit bond with approved security will be required.

SAMUEL S. WHITE,
NANCY WHITE,
Administrators.

was done. If contrary to law an action of trespass might have been sustained, and a remedy found in courts of law—but instead of that, a hue and cry commenced—a mob was raised—violence threatened—warnings sent out—and the surrounding country excited by rumors and false reports, which fanned by the constant breeze of prejudice, resulted in the difficulties and disgraceful scenes which occurred in Hancock county.

The military force was not called out to suppress the turbulance of the Mormon people, but to stay the progress of anti Mormon mobs, which had assembled and were organized by the Governor, for no other purpose but to get them under command that he might controle their operations, and keep them from the commission of deeds of violence, which they had concocted and were about to put into execution. The expense of that war as it is called is not chargeable then upon the Mormons.

As soon as the Smiths had assurance of protection from murder (which as subsequent events go to prove they had good reasons to fear,) they gave themselves up to be tried by the laws of the land; and sir, what act of theirs has ever shown the amount of perfidy and treachery exhibited in the cold blooded assassination of those men in prison, protected by the arm of the law with an assurance of safety from those who sought their destruction, and the unqualified pledge of the commander-in-chief, the highest executive office in our state, to shield them from violence? None. The history of our country—the annals of the world bear not the record of so base an act, and even the legendary tales of savage life can scarce afford a parallel.

The anti-Mormon mob, represented here as being made of the peaceable and respectable old citizens of Hancock county, have stained their hands in the blood of innocence; they have murdered the prophet of a religious people—violated the sacred laws of civil and religious liberty—blotted the pages of American history with an indellible tint of dishonor—destroyed the peace of Mormon citizens—heaped upon themselves a load of infamy, well merited, and are now seeking at our hands legislative sanction, which if granted, they will never rest until that proscribed and oppressed people are exterminated from the state of Illinois.

They murdered the Smiths at the very time they expected the Governor was in the city of the devoted prophet, cooly calculating that he would be put to death by the incensed populace of Nauvoo, upon which they could better arouse the provisions of the mob to carry out their base designs. Yes sir, they betrayed their honor and their trust, put in jeopardy those who had confided in their integrity, and offered the life of our executive officer as a price for Mormon persecution.

But in this they signally failed. The Mormons done no acts of violence—suppressed their just indignation, and appealed to the majesty of the laws, satisfied with the poor redress that they afford.

The insatiable vengeance of the hellish crusaders was not staid even here; they were not satisfied with having washed their hands and stained their garments in the blood of unprotected prisoners, but would seek other victims, and sacrifice the peace and safety of every Mormon citizens. Military encampments were ordered—wolf hunts got up, and every machination resorted to, to effect the expulsion of the peaceable Mormons from their homes and possessions in Nauvoo and drive them from our state.

Mr. Speaker, why this continued opposition? Why are we brought up here to be made the objects of vindictive legislation, when the very cause of all complaint is removed? It was Joseph Smith the prophet of the Mormon people, who was alleged to be the sole cause of all difficulties. He is no more—they have wreaked their vengeance upon his head—they have murdered him, and must it now be as in olden times; because the fathers have eaten grapes the childrens teeth are set on edge? If the cause has ceased, should not the effects cease also?

But the idea is held out by honorable gentlemen upon this floor, that the Mormons are not capable of self government. The gentleman from Sangamo (Mr. Logan,) asks, will you trust a child with an ax; if as the gentleman would represent the Mormon people, are so inferior to other citizens—so weak and imbecile, it is the duty of the legislature to provide for them, and in the plenitude of their wisdom, should appoint the gentleman from Sangamo their guardian. But sir, I appeal to those who have visited Nauvoo, who are conversant with that people to bear me witness, when I say there are for their numbers, just as many good men and citizens in Nauvoo as any other part or portion of our state. They may have vague motions, so have others; there are good and bad in all societies. Whether they be Mormons, or claim an older name made sacred only by its antiquity—and often made to cover other than virtuous deeds.

The great argument urged in favor of the unconditional repeal of their city charter, is that they have transcended their powers. If that was a good reason why not apply it in other cases—magistrates sometimes make decisions, not authorized by law, yet no man would be so unreasonable as to say the office of magistracy should be abolished.

If their charter contains too many grants of power, restrict it. If they transcend their delegated powers, take your remedy as provided by the laws of the land. Should you repeal at this time their city charter, you take from them the means of paying the debt which hangs over them; that debt sir, is in city script and held mostly by laboring men for work done—taxes are already levied, and in two or three years the debt can be paid, but by the passage of the bill before the house, we should deprive those creditors who are poor and honest men of the only means by which they can obtain their pay for services rendered upon the streets, public grounds, and other city improvements. I know there is a section in this bill, which provides that all the property belonging to the incorporation, shall go over into the hands of a receiver who is to sell it, but when sold, I will venture to say, it would no more than pay him for his trouble, and would effect nothing towards the payment of debts contracted by the city authorities, and which must be in that event a total loss.

It is urged by some gentlemen, that the general incorporation act is sufficient for Nauvoo. That act sir, covers only one mile square, and can embrace no more territory. Nauvoo extends for the distance of four miles, has a population of over twelve thousand, has become an object of curiosity.

People visit that place in steamboat loads, and how can they maintain order, preserve the peace, and protect persons and property, without an active and efficient police. Sir, it would be utterly impossible—talk about a denial of justice in Chicago, and the creation of a special court for their benefit, and at the same time take from Nauvoo their unmerciful court, and lease them, with only two magistrates, to attend to all the business of so large a place; where is the consistency and where is the justice of such a course? Have not the Mormon citizens paid their taxes? Are they not adding by their industry to the wealth of our state? And are they not entitled to equal benefits from our institutions, and equal protection by our laws? By what principle of a free and republican government are we taught to make individuous distinctions, and give preferences to one religious denomination over another? Sir, the Mormon faith is as dear to them as yours is to you, and while you may look upon their doctrines as founded in error, they look upon yours in the same way. I have learned not to despise the opinions of a man, however much I differ with them, especially his religious belief for that is the altar of his heart, sacred from the controlling hand of power, and subject to the decision of no judicial tribunal or human institution. It is a matter known only to himself, his conscience and his God.

Smith was ever willing to open his doors for public worship of every kind, and leave the matter of religion subject to fair investigation. Gentlemen say they are willing to give to the citizens of Nauvoo, the same kind of a charter granted to Warsaw and Carthage. In those towns where there are probably five hundred citizens, is it to be expected the same kind of a charter is required as in the city of Nauvoo, where there are over twelve thousand? There is no comparison between those places. I do hope their police organization will not be taken from them. They should have a mayor and common council to preserve the health and order of the city, and because of religious opinions preferences should not be made nor the rights and privileges of any part of our community taken from them.

If religious persecutions and proscriptions commence in this hall, where will they end? Make the Mormons the objects of your legislative vengeance now, and some other denomination will follow next in the train, and our boasted and far famed institutions of civil and religious liberty will be in danger of subversion, and a final overthrow. I do hope sir, men may be actuated by higher and nobler motives than would dictate such a course. May the eternal principles of justice and right be manifest in the actions of this house; and the spirit of religious freedom which fired the heart of the immortal Jefferson, arrayed against him the hosts of bigotry, but marked him the true apostle of democracy; breathe its hallowed influence through the soul of every man and lead us in the discharge of our legislative duties to deal out even handed justice.

TO RENT

IMMEDIATELY, a farm containing 40 acres, six miles distant from Nauvoo, also another lot containing 38 acres. For terms apply to *John Wilkie*, a little north of the meeting ground, Nauvoo.—As there is fifteen hundred rails wanted, a tenant that would furnish this amount would be preferred.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43tf

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cabinet-ware, Chairs, Hoes, Pitch forks; finally, any thing that you can make or have on hand that will be useful in this vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Fowls, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buck-wheat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wool, Hides, and finally any thing that will make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43tf

Hancock Circuit Court, to the May term 1845.

State of Illinois, Hancock county, }
Sarah Greenhow, Compt. vs. John Greenhow, Deft. } Petition for Divorce.

John Greenhow is hereby notified, that Sarah Greenhow has filed her bill for a divorce in the Circuit Court of Hancock County, Illinois, against him, the said John Greenhow, that a summons has been issued against him, made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next, to a term of said Court, then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that said John Greenhow is a nonresident of the State of Illinois, he is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court, on the return day of said summons, and answers or pleads to said bill of complaint, as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof will be granted.

DAVID E. HEAD, Cl'k,
WESLEY WILLIAMS, Dep.
G. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt.
Feb. 24th, 1845-43:4w

Hancock Circuit Court, Illinois, to the May term 1845.

Martha Boley, Compt. vs. Cyrus Boley, Deft. } Petition for Divorce.

Cyrus Boley is hereby notified that Martha Boley has filed her petition for a divorce in the Circuit Court of Hancock County, Illinois, against him the said Cyrus Boley, and that a summons has been issued, and made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next, to a term of said Court then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that the said Cyrus Boley is a non-resident, of this State. He is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court, on the return day of the summons, and answer or plead to said bill of complaint as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof accordingly granted.

D. E. HEAD, Cl'k.
WESLEY WILLIAMS, Dep.
G. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt.
Feb. 24th, 1845-43:4w

Hancock Circuit Court, to the May term 1845.

State of Illinois, Hancock County. }
Israel S. Clapp, Compt, vs. I. H. Lyons, Deft. } Petition for Mechanics lien.

J. H. Lyons is hereby notified that Israel S. Clapp has filed his bill herein for a Mechanics lien in the Circuit Court for Hancock County, Illinois, against him the said J. H. Lyons, and that a summons has been issued, and made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next to a term of said Court then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that said J. H. Lyons is a non-resident of the State of Illinois, he is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court on the return day of the summons and answer or plead to said bill of complaint, as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted accordingly.

DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk,
W. WILLIAMS, Dep.
G. P. STILES, Sol. for Complt.
Feb. 24th, 1845-43:4w

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist, begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by *Mr. S. Rigdon*, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto gained for him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH

Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line; rings, breaches, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845-35tf

FOR SALE.

A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

NAHUM BIGELOW.

Nauvoo, Jany. 8th, 1844.-36:3m.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON Master, will commence running between St. Louis and Bloomington, as soon as navigation opens; leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1-2 o clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wedensday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronise her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to

C. ALLEN, Nauvoo

Jan. 1, 1845-35tf.

QUILLS.

A few hundred wild or tame geese quills wanted at this office.

Jany. 1, 1845.

LAND,

And farms for Sale in Iowa.

ONE farm in Van Buren County, 4 1-2 miles from Benton's Post office, containing 160 acres. Four farms 10 miles west from Keosauqua; between Chequest and Fox river. One farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 90 improved, one of 80 acre, 30 improved; one of 160 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land

ALSO,

Claims on land in Lee County, all of which will be traded for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to

ANDREW. J. STEWART.

Near Loomis' tavern, or to *Judge Phelps*.

Nauvoo, Jan. 8, 1845-36-3m

NAUVOO FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers, at the Foundry lately occupied by H. Kimball in the city of Nauvoo, are prepared to furnish CASTINGS, and JOBS OF CASTINGS, to such as wish, as cheap as the same kind of work can be had in St Louis. A share of public patronage is solicited.

N. B. Old pot-metal bought.

SAMUEL SIMPSON.
MORGAN PHELPS.

Dec. 24, 1844-34-3m

LOOK HERE.

THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Jan. 27th, 1845-39tf

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be indentified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Chariotees, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Hearses, Spoitmens Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, Ploughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Prest.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURR FROST.
DAVID DE VOL.
JOSHUA SMITH.
DAVID W. FOX.
SHADRACH DRIGGS.
DWIGHT WEBSTER.
JESSE H. ATHERTON.
WM. LISK.

Jany. 15th, 1845.-37-tf.

FOR

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS,

Coughs and Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pains or Soreness of the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

AMONG all the famous medicines for Consumption, none seems to be meeting with greater success, or gaining a higher reputation than that most wonderful article, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry! That it stands at the head of all other remedies is now universally conceded. It has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and physicians of the greatest eminence throughout our whole country unhesitatingly recommend it as the most powerful curative of Pulmonary diseases, in the whole range of Pharmacy. Thousands of consumptive patients have already tested its exalted virtues, and confessed its surpassing, excellent and amazing power. The remarkable success of this Balsam is no doubt owing in a great measure to the peculiarly agreeable and powerful nature of its ingredients. It is a fine Herbal Medicine, composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the genuine Iceland Moss—(the latter imported expressly for this purpose) the rare medical virtues of which are also combined, by a new chemical process with the Extract of Tar—thus rendering the whole Compound the most certain and efficacious remedy ever discovered.

A CASE OF ASTHMA.

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the city of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of 'Twenty Years;' and who, after reading such cases can doubt the efficacy of this medicine?

New York, January 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for 24 years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but partial and temporary—twice the disease proved nearly fatal to my life. Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law,
No. 58 Williams st., New York.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALMADGE.
Recorder of the city of New York.
JOHN POWER, D. D.,
Vicar General of New York.

P. S. The above certificate may be seen at No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benj'n. Phelps 76 Chesnut street, St. Louis, *Mo.* The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.

Feb 13-42-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS,
No. 76 Chesnut Street,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR
ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES,

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's balsam of wild cherry
Rev. I. Covert's balm of life
Humphrey's Pile ointment
Dr Williamson's pain soother
Brite's rheumatic liniment and pills
Sappington's pills
Dr Starkweather's hepatic elixir
Dr Halsted's magnetic remedies
Bristol's sarsaparilla
Fridley's tetter ointment
Fahnestock's vermifuge
Jew David's or Hebrew plaster
Dr Halsted's brisk pills

Nov 13-42-6m

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!!

J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufactoring Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-tf.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and Substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and *Montrose*, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d. 1844.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lasitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittant fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER,

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbergo, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

☞ A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

A. W. BABBITT,
Attorney at Law,

HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all buisness committed to his trust.

Oct. 9, 1844-23tf

ACCEPTABLE

ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office.

Sept. 25, 1844.

WANTED

100 CORDS of wood, at this office.

Sept. 25, 1844.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. HALL,
STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER
Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.
TERMS, LOW.
Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house. June 19-21tf

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

In all its various branches; and having employed skillfull, and experienced workmen he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as well executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

PRICES.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain
do	do	do	neat
do	whole	bound	plain
do	do	do	neat
Octavo	full	bound	plain
do	do	do	neat
do	hf	bound	plain
do	do	do	neat
do	do	do	extra
Twelves	full	bound	plain
do	do	do	neat
do	hf	bound	plain
do	do	do	neat

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.